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## THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA.

The revision and consolidation of the Statutes of Canada having been completed by the incorporation therein of the Acts passed in the Session of 1886, and brought into force on, from and after the first day of March, 1887, by proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, issued on the 24th day of January now last, under the Act 49 Vic., chapter 4, as "The Revised Statutes of Canada," and being printed and distributed in English, in two volumes containing 185 Acts or chapters, in 2246 pages, with a table of contents, a general index, and an index to chapters appended to each volume, some account of the revision will be interesting and useful to our readers, the revisers having prefixed no preface or introduction to their work.

The Commission for the revision was issued in June, 1883, to the following Commissioners, viz:—Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice; James Cockburn, of Ottawa, Q.C.; Joseph Albion Oimet, of Montreal, Barrister; Wallace Graham, of Halifax, Q.C.; George Wheelock Burbridge, of Ottawa, Barrister and representative of the Minister of Justice; Alexander Ferguson, of Ottawa, Barrister, and William Wilson, of Ottawa, Assistant Law Clerk to the House of Commons of Canada.

Mr. Cockburn died before, or soon after, this commission issued, having done some preparatory work only; the other six gentlemen made the report of the commission on the 31st December, 1884.

After the formal opening, the commission reads as follows:—

Whereas, it having become necessary to revise and consolidate the Statutes of Canada:

And whereas each of the Provinces of Canada before Confederation possessed legislative authority over, and passed laws with respect to matters now within the exclusive legislative control of the Parliament of Canada;

And whereas the British North America Act, 1867, contained these laws in force until repealed or altered by the Parliament of Canada, some of which have been so repealed or altered, some remain still the laws of the Province in which they were enacted, some are local in their nature, not being capable of being extended to the whole of our Dominion of Canada; while others might properly be extended to the whole or other parts of Canada, and it is probable that some should be entirely repealed;

And whereas, certain schedules of Acts requiring examination having been previously prepared, we deemed it necessary that further examination, collection and classification of the several Statutes of Canada should be made preliminary to the proper revision and consolidation thereof, and for the purposes aforesaid did cause a commission under the Great Seal of Canada to issue to the said James Cockburn bearing date the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1881, constituting and appointing him to be, from the 1st day of July then last past, our commissioner to complete the said Schedules already prepared, and to examine the Statutes passed by the Parliament of Canada since the first day of July, in the year of our Lord 1867, and to collect therefrom all those enactments which are still in force, and to note the enactments of the Old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or altered; also to classify all unrevoked enactments according to subjects, care being taken to distinguish those applying to one or more Provinces only; and generally to make such examinations, classifications and collections of the said Statutes as might be necessary preliminary to the proper revision and consolidation thereof;

And whereas We deem it advisable that the commission, which it was proposed to constitute after the preparatory work of consolidation as aforesaid had been completed, should be constituted without delay;

Now, therefore, know ye, &c., that reposing, &c., by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, &c., We do hereby constitute and appoint you the said (names of Commissioners) to be our commissioners to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada.

To have and to hold, &c., the said office of, &c., with all powers, &c., during pleasure. And We do hereby appoint you, the said Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, to be chairman, and you, the said William Wilson, to be the secretary of this our commission, and hereby authorize and require you to report to our Privy Council for Canada from time to time as they may require, what may have been done by you in the premises, and to transmit to them all such tables, schedules, annotations, classifications, collec-

tions, revisions, and consolidations as they may have been prepared.

In testimony, &c.

Dated 7th June, 1885.

On the 31st December, 1884, as aforesaid, the Commissioners made the following report:

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Vice-Chief of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

The Commissioners appointed to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada have now the honour to submit a draft of the work entrusted to them.

In preparing the several chapters care has been taken to preserve uniformity of language throughout, to remove redundancies and to arrange the provisions of the law in the most natural sequence. To effect this it has, in very many instances, been necessary to divide chapters, and divide and transpose sections. The Interpretation Act provides that the law shall be considered as always speaking, and for that reason the present tense has been used in the consolidation.

Among the Statutes of the several Provinces passed previous to Confederation, there are certain Acts in respect to which doubts have arisen as to the authority with which the legislative power rests. There are also Acts, both among the Statutes above referred to and the Statutes of Canada, which it has not been considered advisable to consolidate, although their repeal is not recommended. These include Acts authorizing the raising of loans by Government, Acts of indemnity, Acts relating to specific localities less than a whole Province, and Acts of a temporary character. These Acts have been collected in a separate schedule.

Another class of provisions, which make violations of Acts within the legislative power of Provincial Legislatures indictable offences, and provide for their punishment, have also been collected in a separate schedule. It is suggested that provision should be made that these should be repealed in each instance, from the time when the punishment of the offence, by fine or imprisonment, is provided for by the proper Provincial Legislature.

A table is appended to each chapter showing what Acts are proposed to be consolidated therein, the portion consolidated, the portion which it is proposed to repeal, the portion to be consolidated elsewhere, and a note of the Act with which such latter portion is to be incorporated, and to each section is attached a reference showing the corresponding Act and section of the Statutes now in force.

When material changes have been found necessary, a note in smaller type has been inserted showing the nature of the change, or the new matter is printed in italics.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1884.

This report, with the draft of the work therein mentioned, was laid by order of His Excellency the Governor General, before both Houses of the Parliament of Canada, and by them referred to a Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons, of which the Minister of Justice was chairman, and examined and reported by the said Committee with certain amendments.

These amendments were attended to by the Commissioners in their final Report made in the following year. They will be found in the Minutes of Proceedings of the Senate of Monday, 6th July, 1886, with the report of the Committee. They relate mainly to changes made, not in the substance, but in the expression of the law, to render it clearer and to better ensure the accomplishment of its intent. They extend to the Schedule A annexed, providing for the repeal of certain Provincial enactments; and their most striking effect is to reject the suggested repeal of enactments respecting the observance of the Lord's Day. The report of the Committee contains the following passages: "The Committee have carefully examined the consolidation and revision submitted to them." "Without retracing the whole labour of the Commissioners in preparing the draft of the proposed consolidation and revision, it was impossible for the Committee to compare with the original each of the sections represented to be transcripts of sections now in force, to verify absolutely the completeness

of the consolidation, or to ascertain beyond doubt that no statutory provisions have been omitted or repealed provisions included. The time as the disposal of the Committee did not allow more than a general examination and the application of tests to ascertain the character of the work in these respects. In the opinion of the Committee it has been well and carefully done."

"The chapters of the draft were apportioned among sub-committees, who made a careful examination, comparison and verification of all those sections of existing Statutes, which are noted in the draft as having undergone any changes in arrangement or language, as having been repealed, or in regard to which any change is suggested by the Commissioners."

"The general arrangement and execution of the proposed consolidation and revision are, in the opinion of the Committee, convenient and satisfactory."

The Commission having thus performed the work entrusted to them, Messrs. Wilson and Ferguson, who had been members thereof, with Mr. A. Power, of the Department of Justice and a barrister of the Province of Nova Scotia; and Mr. J. G. Aylin, Creighton, a barrister of the Province of Quebec, the Law Clerk of the Senate, were instructed by the Government, after the close of the Session of 1885, to incorporate the Public General Acts of that Session with the reported work of the Commission, to superintend its translation into French, and generally to prepare it for publication.

The French version was prepared by Mr. Courcelles, chief French translator to the House of Commons, or under his immediate supervision.

It was found, however, that it would not be possible to have the work ready for publication before the commencement of the then next Session; and on the 31st December, 1885, the gentlemen last named made the following report:

*To the Honourable the Minister of Justice of Canada:*

SIR:—Pursuant to the instructions which we received from you, we have incorporated with the draft submitted by the Commissioners appointed to consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada, such of the Acts passed during the last Session of Parliament as appeared to be proper subjects for consolidation therewith, and also the amendments suggested in the report of the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons appointed last Session to consider that draft. In the execution of this work we have adhered closely to the system and rules adopted by the Commissioners in the performance of the duties assigned to them.

We have also carefully revised and made the additions to the Schedules to the report, rendered necessary by the legislation of last session, and we have completed the chronological and analytical table, showing in what manner each Act of Canada, and of each of the Provinces, which relate to matters within the control of Parliament, have been dealt with by the Commissioners and by ourselves.

We have also in course of preparation for publication, according to your instructions, a collection of all the statute law of a public general nature relating to subjects within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, now in force, but which in the opinion of the Commissioners could be more conveniently dealt with in this way than by consolidation.

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1885.

This report was accompanied by a draft of the work in its then state, which was laid before Parliament, submitted to a Joint Committee of both Houses, reported with amendments, and being approved by Parliament as so amended, the Act now 49 Viet. c. 4 was passed, authorizing the Governor General to cause such Public General Acts of the Session as he should deem proper to be incorporated with it, and to bring it into force on and after such time as he should appoint.

The work as now published consists of one hundred and eighty-five Acts, each forming a chapter on some subject within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament; and printed separately with the Royal Arms and the imprint of the Queen's Printer, and from stereotype plates kept by him, so that he can furnish copies of any required Act,

or number of Acts, or the Acts relating to any subject or class of subjects can be taken out of the volumes and bound or stitched separately, a great convenience to professional men, or officers of departments, or others, requiring to have the Statute Laws on any matter in a handy and portable form.

In this portion of their work the Commissioners have followed generally the order and lines of the Consolidated Statutes of the old Province of Canada, and of Upper and Lower Canada, and have indicated at the end of each section the sources from which it has been taken or derived, thus affording easy means of finding the date at which any provision became law, a facility not given in the Revised Statutes of the Maritime Provinces or British Columbia; and they have also here given effect to the provision in their commission empowering them to collect and classify Provincial enactments still in force on subjects under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament, by inserting such enactments in the chapters on the matters to which they respectively relate, distinguishing them clearly as applying only to the Provinces by the Legislature whereof they were passed. When such Provincial enactments contain provisions of like effect with those of sections of the Revised Statutes, they are incorporated with them, and referred to as being so; otherwise, if they are intended to apply to the whole Dominion, they are made separate sections, and their origin indicated; but if, though they relate to the subject of the chapter, they are not so to apply, the Province or Provinces to which only they are to apply are indicated. Provincial enactments thus extended to a Province or Provinces to which they did not before apply, will, of course, be so extended only from the coming into force of the Revised Statutes (1st March, 1887). Many such Statutes are repealed, such repeal taking effect from the same date.

Schedule A, hereinafter mentioned, contains a list of all Acts so repealed, whether of the Dominion of Canada, or of any of Provinces thereof.

The following chapters will be found to extend, or to act as extending, to the Dominion, or to set forth and declare as applicable only to a Province or Provinces named, enactments of Provincial Legislatures:

- Chap. 123. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
- Chap. 127. Interest.
- Chap. 144. Application of criminal law of England to Ontario and British Columbia.
- Chap. 147. Riots and unlawful assemblies.
- Chap. 148. Improper use of weapons.
- Chap. 152. Peace at public meetings.
- Chap. 157. Offences against public morals and convenience.
- Chap. 159. Lotteries and betting.
- Chap. 161. Offences relating to the law of marriage.
- Chap. 163. Libel.
- Chap. 164. Larceny and similar offences.
- Chap. 165. Forgery.
- Chap. 168. Malicious injuries to property.
- Chap. 170. Threats, intimidation, etc.
- Chap. 174. Procedure in criminal cases.
- Chap. 179. Recognizances.
- Chap. 180. Fines and forfeitures.
- Chap. 181. Punishments.
- Chap. 183. Public and reformatory prisons.

After the chapters, Volume II. contains Schedule A:—"Acts and parts of Acts repealed, from the date of the coming into force of the Revised Statutes of Canada, so far as the said Acts and parts of Acts relate to matters within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada." Of the Consolidated Statutes of (the Province of) Canada it repeals the whole or part of 44 Acts; of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, 59; of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, 31; of the Acts of the late Province of Canada, 101; of the Acts of Nova Scotia (revised and since revision), 86; of the Statutes of New Brunswick (revised and since revision), 147; of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, including those of the former colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, 61; of the Statutes of Prince Edward Island (revised and since revision), 173, (all these being, of course, Statutes respecting matters now subject to the exclusive control of the Parliament of Canada, and passed before the coming

into force of the B. N. A. Act, 1867, after which no such Provincial Statute could be legally passed; and of public general Statutes of the Parliament of Canada, 612; making the total number of Statutes so repealed, in whole or in part, 1,294.

Schedule B:—"Acts and parts of Acts of a public general nature, which affect Canada, and have relation to matters not within the legislative authority of Parliament, or in respect to which the power of legislation is doubtful or has been doubted, and which have in consequence not been consolidated, and also Acts of a public general nature, which for other reasons have not been considered proper Acts to be consolidated." In this table the portion of each Act as to which the Commissioners entertained the doubts mentioned is given in the outer column, and the subject of the Act is shown by the title given in the centre column, except as to the Act 29 Viet. c. 41 (1865, 2nd session) of the Statutes of the Province of Canada, as to which the outer column indicates only the numbers of the Articles of the Civil Code of Lower Canada brought into force by proclamation under the said Act, which the Commissioners, for reasons other than those mentioned in the heading to the said Schedule B, have not considered proper Acts to be consolidated. It may be useful to mention here the subjects of said Articles, which are as follows:

- Arts. 12 to 21. Interpretation of laws and terms used in them.
- Art. 23. Status of alien woman married to British subject.
- Para. 6, 7 of Art. 35. Legal effect of civil death.
- Art. 108. Legal presumption of death from absence.
- Arts. 115 to 127. Qualities and conditions necessary for contracting marriage.
- Arts. 135 to 156. Opposition to marriage on grounds of nullity.
- Arts. 185, 206. Dissolution of marriage. Separation from bed and board.
- Art. 367. Corporations not to carry on business unless authorized to do so.
- Art. 369, Par. 2. How only corporations can be dissolved.
- Arts. 400, 402, 403. Public roads, gates and walls of fortifications.
- Art. 803. Gifts by insolvent.
- Art. 1569. Sale of registered ships. 1573. Sale of notes, checks, etc.
- Arts. 1678, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1682. Common carriers.
- Arts. 1785, 1786. Loans on interest.
- Art. 1886. Claims of special partners in bankruptcy cases.
- Art. 1989. Privileged claims of Crown. 1998, 1999. Do of vendors.
- Art. 2007. Claims on ships and cargoes and freight.
- Art. 2022. What moveables are susceptible of hypothecation.
- Art. 2032. Legal hypothec of the Crown.
- Art. 2090. Hypothec created within thirty days before bankruptcy.
- Art. 2151. Form of consent to discharge of hypothec by Crown, etc.
- Arts. 2211 to 2216. Prescription and rights not prescribable.
- Arts. 2279 to 2354. Bills, notes and cheques.
- Arts. 2355, 2356, 2359, 2361, 2362, 2373, 2374. Merchant shipping.
- Arts. 2380 to 2403. Privileges and liens on vessels, cargo and freight.
- Art. 2406 to 2462. Affreightment of ships.
- Arts. 2464 to 2467. Passengers in ships.
- Arts. 2582 to 2588. Contribution by average in case of loss. 2590 to 2597. The same.
- Arts. 2594 to 2612. Bottomry and respondentia.

All the Acts and parts of Acts, or of the Code, mentioned in Schedule B will be found in a third volume, prepared by the Commissioners and in the hands of the printer, but not yet ready for distribution.

The articles respecting bills and notes are referred to by the Commissioners in a note on chapter 123, p. 1655. All the articles above mentioned are unquestionably law in the Province of Quebec, and those on bills and notes and shipping are more especially interesting to commercial men as rights may exist or be affected by them or under them in any Province. The articles of the Code relating to shipping have been largely amended by the Dominion Acts, 36 Viet.

chaps. 128, 129. The articles respecting bills and notes are referred to in chapter 123, but none of the articles of the Code or of the Acts and parts of Acts in Schedule B have been printed in Volumes I and II, the insertion of Provincial enactments being confined to such as it was thought right to incorporate in the Revised Acts (and so extend to the whole Dominion) or such as related directly to the subject of any chapter, and could therefore be conveniently printed with it, though distinguished as applying only to one or more named Provinces. But Schedule B is a most important portion of the revision as indicating the Provincial enactments, including those of the Code, on subjects under the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament, and therefore demanding the most attentive consideration in any attempt to make the law of Canada uniform on any such subject. The Civil Code, more especially, is deserving of attention as having been framed by a Commission composed of a Chief Justice and Judges, who gave their whole time to the work for several years, with most able secretaries and assistants, and the authorities relied on are stated at the end of each article. The fourth book relates entirely to commercial law, and the authorities cited are from the best English as well as French authors. This book, and indeed the whole Code, is well worth the attention and study of lawyers of the other Provinces of the Dominion, and yet more especially of legislators who wish to make the law uniform throughout Canada, as in commercial cases, at any rate, it ought certainly to be.

Schedule C, appended to Vol. II, contains a list of "Acts and parts of Acts repealed, so far as they constitute indictable offences, from and after a day when the proper Legislature makes provision for the punishment of the offence by fine or imprisonment or by both, under the British North America Act, 1867." This Schedule is founded on subsection 15 of the 92nd section of the B. N. A. Act.

There are also appended to Vol. II: "A Table of Acts passed prior to Confederation by the different Provinces now comprised in the Dominion of Canada, and of Acts of the Dominion of Canada, showing how much of each is in force, and how each has been dealt with;" and "A Table of Acts and parts of Acts consolidated, showing where each section, or part of a section, is consolidated." These two schedules embody a full and detailed account of the work done by the Commissioners, and enable the reader to judge of the care and labour bestowed upon it; and with the tables we have mentioned, and the full and detailed index repeated in each volume, afford every facility for using the work and testing its correctness; and though we have not been able to give to the examination of their work the time which the Joint Committees of the Senate and House of Commons were able to bestow upon it, yet we have given it no slight attention and consideration, and feel safe in saying with that Committee that "it has been well and carefully done."

W.

## REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA. (VOL. 3)

*"Acts of the Legislatures of the Provinces now comprised in the Dominion, and of Canada, which are of a public nature, and are not repealed by the Revised Statutes of Canada for the reasons set forth in Schedule B to the said Revised Statutes."*

In the paper respecting the Revised Statutes of Canada, signed "W.," and printed in the number of this journal published on the 1st of June, 1887, after giving an account of the inception and completion of that work, and its contents and of the schedules appended to it, and their use in connection with it, we referred more especially to schedule B, headed: "Acts and parts of Acts, of a public general nature, which affect Canada, and have relation to matters not within the legislative authority of Parliament, or in respect to which the power of legislation is doubt-

ful, or has been doubted, and which, in consequence, have not been consolidated; also Acts of a public nature which, for other reasons, have not been considered proper Acts to be consolidated." The Commissioners were, by their commission, directed "to note the enactments of the old Provincial Statutes which have been repealed or altered; and also to classify all unrepealed enactments according to their subjects, care being taken to distinguish those applying to one or more Provinces only;" and they did so, and ascertained what enactments in the said Statutes were clearly in force, and related to subjects now under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, or as to which the jurisdiction was doubtful; and when such Provincial enactments related to matters forming the subject of a chapter of the Revised Statutes, they were printed with such chapter, but were made separate sections, and the Province or Provinces to which alone they apply were distinctly indicated; but if they related to matters with respect to which there was no chapter in the Revised Statutes, or the question of jurisdiction was doubtful, they were not printed in that work as then distributed, but only referred to in Schedule B, annexed to it, and left to be printed with the others referred to in the heading to that schedule, in a third and separate volume, which is now printed and distributed, and is that of which the title forms the heading of this article. It contains all the Provincial Acts or enactments on subjects within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, or as to which its jurisdiction or that of a Provincial Legislature is doubtful, or has been questioned, which are still in force in the Provinces by the Legislatures whereof they were respectively enacted (including those of the Civil Code of Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec) — except such as are incorporated as above mentioned in the Revised Statutes, Vols. 1 and 2, in the chapters on the subjects to which they relate.

This third volume is, in some respects, the one which was most needed. Every lawyer, and indeed every man of business in the Dominion, requires occasionally to know not only the statute law in force in the whole of the Dominion, but that in force in some one or more Provinces. That applying to the whole Dominion was to be found in its Statutes, of which most lawyers have a complete copy, while few have copies of the Statutes of all the Provinces. Yet lawyers, bankers, merchants and men of business in any Province are constantly becoming interested in questions affected by the statute law of other Provinces, as, for instance, those relating to bills of exchange, carriage of goods on inland waters, and many other subjects. These Provincial enactments will now be found in one or other of the three volumes prepared by the Commissioners. And still more important will be the volume now before us to the legislator wishing to amend and consolidate the law on any subject, and make it uniform throughout the Dominion. The third volume contains also the Public General Acts of the Dominion Parliament in force at the time of the publication of the Revised Statutes, but which, as being of a temporary nature, or for other reasons, were not considered proper Acts for consolidation.

Some idea of the extent, value and efficiency of the work performed by the Commissioners may be formed from the following brief summary of the contents of the volume now before us, viz. :—

Acts of the late Province of Canada (Upper and Lower Canada united) prior to the Consolidated Statutes of 1859.—13 Acts, 87 pages.

Acts forming part of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Canada.—9 Acts, 92 pages.

Acts forming part of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada.—13 Acts, 68 pages.

Acts forming part of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.—9 Acts, 51 pages.

Acts of the late Province of Canada, after the

Consolidated Statutes of 1859, including parts of the Civil Code of Lower Canada.—6 Acts, 155 pages.

Acts of Nova Scotia, Revised Statutes, third series.—15 Acts, 40 pages.

Act of Nova Scotia prior to the Revised Statutes, third series.—1 Act, 5 pages.

Acts of Nova Scotia subsequent to the Revised Statutes.—5 Acts, 7 pages.

Acts of New Brunswick, Revised Statutes.—15 Acts, 34 pages.

Acts of New Brunswick prior to the revised Statutes.—3 Acts, 17 pages.

Acts of New Brunswick subsequent to the Revised Statutes.—23 Acts, 37 pages.

Act of British Columbia, (Colony of Vancouver Island).—1 Act, 2 pages.

Acts of former separate Colony of British Columbia.—2 Acts, 4 pages.

Acts of British Columbia after the union of the two Colonies.—11 Acts, 33 pages.

Acts of Prince Edward Island, Revised Statutes (20 Geo. 3).—24 Acts, 77 pages.

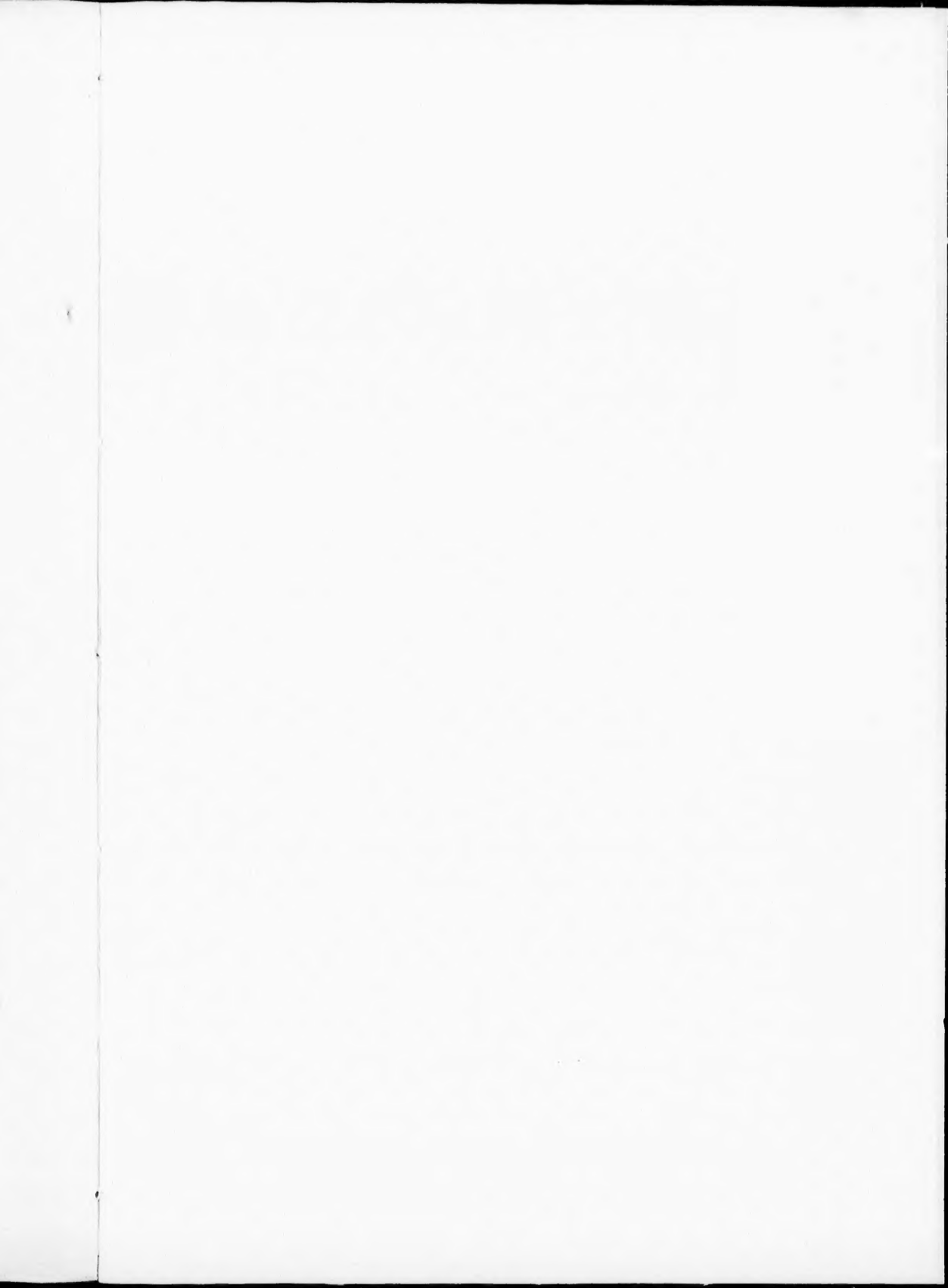
Acts of Prince Edward Island after the Revised Statutes.—6 Acts, 12 pages.

Acts of the Parliament of Canada.—153 Acts, 450 pages.

In all, 323 Acts and 1,171 pages.

The Acts in this volume are printed as in the two preceding it, each Act separately and with the Royal arms and the imprint of the Queen's Printer, so that he can furnish copies of any required Acts or number of Acts; or the Acts relating to any subject or class of subjects, can be taken out of the volume and bound or stitched separately. A table of contents with the full titles of every Act is prefixed, and a copious appended. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada inserted are, of course, to be found in the Statutes at large, but they are there dispersed through twenty-one volumes instead of being included as now in part of one; a point of no small convenience. The Acts in this volume are all of great public importance, though not of the same general character and extent as those revised and consolidated in the two preceding volumes. Those of the late Province of Canada of course apply to Quebec and Ontario, which then formed that Province, unless expressly limited to only one of them. They include those articles of the Civil Code of Lower Canada (now Quebec) made statute law by the Act 29 Vict., c. 41, the subjects of which were mentioned in the paper in our number for the 1st of June, 1887, and one more which the Commissioners found necessary to the understanding of one of those we mentioned. These articles are given in full, and will be found exceedingly interesting and important, for the reasons assigned in our last paper, to which we confidently refer. They are well and clearly drawn by a Commission comprising three of the ablest lawyers in Canada, and are unquestionably law in the Province of Quebec, and must often affect the rights and interest of merchants, bankers and others in other parts of the Dominion.

The volume before us has added to the obligations under which the Dominion lies to the Commissioners for the manner in which their important, laborious, and difficult work has been done.





## SUMMARY.

The Public General Acts of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada requiring consolidation have been consolidated, and will be found in Vols. 1 and 2; and those which for reasons before mentioned did not require consolidation will be found in Vol. 3, pages 722 to 1171.

The Acts and enactments of Provincial Legislatures, in force in the Provinces by the Legislatures of which they were passed, and relating to matters forming the subjects of chapters in Vols. 1 and 2, will be found in such chapters respectively

(but clearly distinguished as applying to such Provinces only),—except those from the Civil Code of Lower Canada (now Quebec), which are in Vol. 3, pages 393 to 440.

Those which are not so inserted in Vols. 1 and 2, and those from the said Code, will be found in Vol. 3, pages 1 to 721.

The Acts and enactments in Vol. 3, from the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, and those from the Statutes of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia, are translated and published for the first time in French.

W.



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SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA.

Reprinted from the *Ontario Law Journal* and the *Legal News*, of Montreal, as a memorandum which may be useful to the members of the Dominion Legislature, by the writer.

G. W. WICKSTEED, Q.C.,

*Law Clerk of the House of Commons, 1867 to 1887.*

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